

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.
REPORT FOR 1975



AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.

1290 AVE. OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

The Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, Inc., was founded in 1953 by John D. Rockefeller 3rd. It was incorporated as a private nonprofit organization under the laws of the State of New York.

In 1963 the name was changed to the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., but the purposes remained unchanged from those stated in its original Certificate of Incorporation. In broad terms these are "charitable, scientific and educational and are designed to stimulate and support economic and related activities important to human welfare."

The Council from its beginning has committed a major part of its resources and its staff to training and research activities in social science fields. These activities follow both formal and informal patterns. The single aim is to strengthen professional capacity to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in Asia.

It draws its basic financial support from Mr. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. In addition, specific projects of the Council are currently supported by the Ford Foundation, the Agency for International Development, and the International Development Research Centre.

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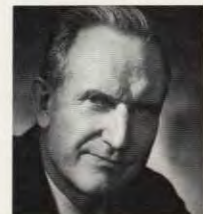
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Agricultural economists and other rural social scientists are providing agricultural research managers with increasingly powerful methods for evaluating the payoff of resources devoted to the production and diffusion of knowledge in the agricultural sciences and technology. Estimates of annual rates of return on investments in research in crop breeding and agronomy range from 25 to 50 percent. The conceptual break-through in measuring the payoff to agricultural production research was to treat the output of research as an input into the process of technical change in commodity production, processing, and distribution. In the language of economics, the demand for research in agricultural production derives from the demand for technical change.

Though agricultural economists have been very helpful in measuring the returns to agricultural production research they have generally failed to articulate the importance of their own work in economic terms, even though the commitment of resources in support of research in the rural social sciences implies a judgement that the output of the research represents a potentially valuable contribution to agricultural and rural development. The purpose of this note is to discuss the value of social science knowledge and A/D/C's role in its creation.

The Value of Social Science Knowledge

In contrast to the demand for research in agricultural production, the demand for knowledge in the social sciences derives primarily from a concern for the efficient performance of man's institutions. Advances in knowledge in the social sciences can lead to more efficient performance of existing institutions and to innovations leading to the development of new and more effective institutions. For examples, research leading to

the quantification of commodity supply and demand relationships is expected to lead to more efficient functioning of supply management, food procurement and food distribution programs; research on the social and psychological factors affecting the diffusion of new technology is expected to lead to more effective performance by agricultural extension services or to more effective commodity production campaigns; and, research on the effects of land tenure or group farming arrangements is expected to lead to institutional innovations leading to greater equity in the access to rural resources and to greater productivity in the utilization of resources in rural areas.

The demand for knowledge that can contribute to improvements in the effectiveness of the institutions that serve rural areas appears to have risen sharply during the 1970s. In the past technical constraints on production have generally represented a more serious barrier to agricultural and rural development in poor countries than institutional constraints. As some of the technical constraints have been removed institutional constraints have emerged as increasingly significant barriers to the realization of higher levels of productivity of both human and physical resources in rural areas. This places research in the rural social sciences higher on the agenda of research priorities than in the past.

The premise that the need for knowledge in the rural social sciences is derived from the demand for more effective rural institutions places a special burden on the organizations that fund or manage research programs in the rural social sciences. Resources devoted to research on issues that are not of real social or economic significance are wasted. Furthermore research that is of potential significance for development has no payoff unless the results



Vernon W. Ruttan

are communicated in such a way that the new knowledge enters into decision processes. In some situations it may be sufficient to convey the results to organizations that are specifically charged with policy changes or program implementation. It may also be necessary to convey the results to a wider public in order to change the intellectual environment or the climate of opinion that conditions the manner in which social science knowledge is employed by decision makers.

One can classify the issues which are

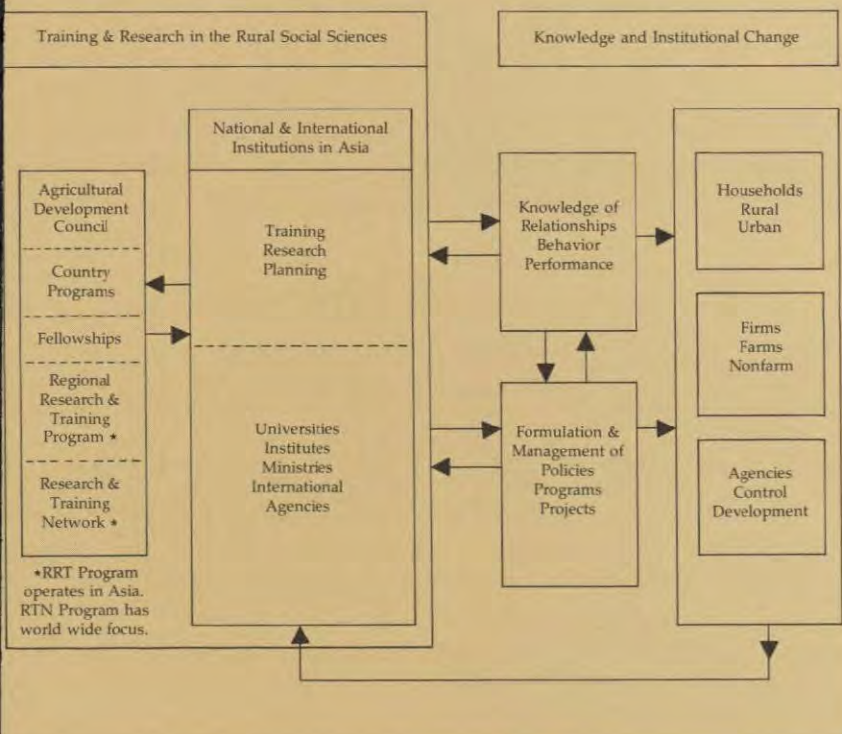
contributing to a rising demand for knowledge in the rural social sciences under three general headings.

Management of the world food economy. The events of the last several years have forcefully demonstrated the inadequacy of the institutional arrangements that have been developed to manage the world food economy. A series of political, economic, and natural events have combined to induce great instability in national and international commodity markets.

Expanding agriculture's capacity to produce. During the last several decades there has been substantial investment designed to expand agriculture's capacity to produce. During the coming decades it seems likely that it will be necessary for investment in agriculture to accelerate. The new production and income streams generated by agricultural and rural development programs have often been lower than anticipated. The growth that has been achieved has frequently resulted in widening of economic and social disparities within rural communities.

Distribution of growth dividends. The demand for institutional changes to alter traditional patterns of income distribution have risen sharply as disparities of income distribution both between and within countries have widened. The new income streams resulting from productivity growth have set in motion attempts to change property rights and to modify the way in which income streams are partitioned among owners of resources and among social and economic classes. There is a major opportunity for advances in social science knowledge to contribute to improvements in the ways that growth leads to greater rather than less social stability.

Figure 1. A Model of the Agricultural Development Council's Role in the Rural Social Sciences in Asia



The demand for institutional changes - and the demand for social science research - is expressed through institutions that are, in most societies, relatively underdeveloped. The demand is typically expressed most directly in political or bureaucratic markets - through the allocation of budgets to universities, research institutes or research "cells." Public funds may also be used to contract for research by non-profit or consulting research organizations. There may also be latent demands for social sciences knowledge that are not adequately expressed through existing institutional arrangements. The process of development imposes severe strains on traditional institutional arrangements. There is often a latent demand for changes in land tenure and credit institutions, the organization of input and product markets, the delivery of education and health services and others that may not be adequately expressed in the political market place. The responsible social science research program leader must be responsive to these latent demands. Development of the "market" for social science knowledge is particularly important during the period when a new profession is attempting to establish itself. It is also important in societies where the institutions of public choice are underdeveloped.

ADC's Role in Adding to Social Science Knowledge

A schematic presentation of the supply-demand interaction for knowledge in the rural social sciences is presented in Figure 1. The Agricultural Development Council occupies a modest role as a supplier of knowledge in the larger system of which it is a part. It does, however, attempt to place staff members in institutions and locations where the impact of an increment in professional capacity will be large.

This may mean locating a staff member with strong methodological skills and training

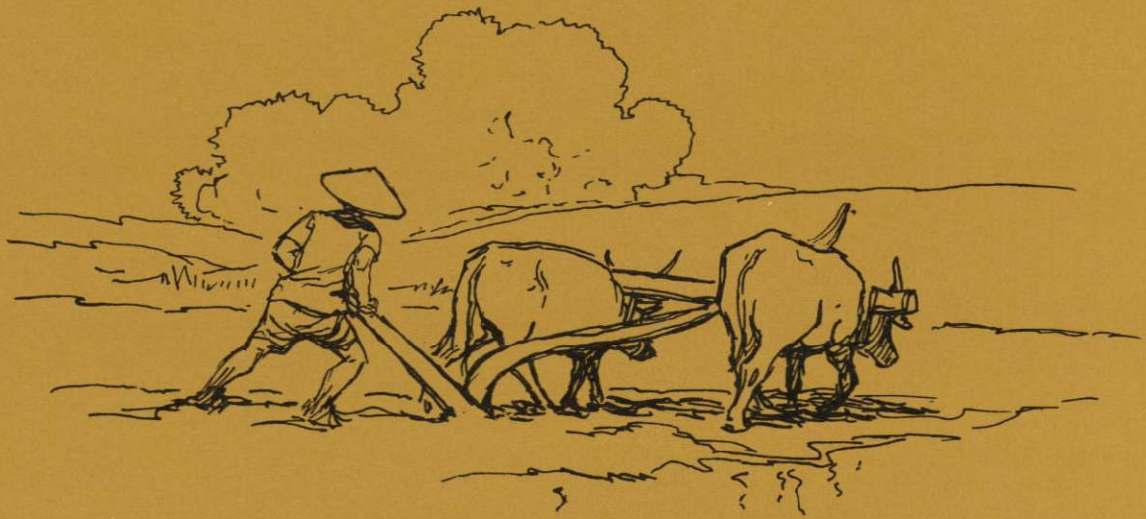
interests in a university department that is initiating or attempting to strengthen its graduate program. The effect is often observed more in the quality of research conducted by graduate students than by the volume of the Council Associate's own research.

It may mean locating a staff member with a strong interest in problem oriented research at a research institution which has made a decision to expand its social science capacity. In such an environment the A/D/C staff members' professional output may be expressed primarily in the results of collaborative research with junior staff members who are just beginning to develop their research capacity. The material describing A/D/C's participation in the Rice Intensification Project of the Agro-Economic Survey in Indonesia is an example.

It may also mean attempting to stimulate professional capacity to work in a field that remains undeveloped. The Council's recent survey of capacity to work on social dimensions of fisheries and aquaculture development in Southeast Asia is an example.

Because of the limited capacity of its own staff, and the limited professional capacity of most of the institutions with which it collaborates in Asia, the Council places a very strong emphasis on the need to take advantage of the complementarity between research and training. A research institution which is not engaged in training is likely to be using the resources available to it inefficiently. Similarly, an attempt to develop a graduate program which does not contain incentives for close collaboration between graduate faculty and students in research will be less effective both in research and training than it ought to be.

By strengthening the professional capacity to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development, A/D/C is involved in the development of new knowledge in the social sciences. Hopefully, the new knowledge which evolves from the process will prove useful to the societies in which Council staff members are located.



STAFF ACTIVITIES

The A/D/C Program in Asia is built, in large part, on the activities of the Council Associates. The Associates are full time members of the Council Staff. They are for the most part located in Asia on a long term basis at a university, a research insititute or a government agency.

The Associates are primarily engaged in professional activities — undergraduate and graduate teaching; personal and collaborative research with students and colleagues; and professional development activities, such as processing fellowship requests and collaborating in in-service training projects. All such activities are a means of reinforcing the Council's overall objective of increasing the professional capacity to work on the human and economic problems of agricultural development in Asia.

Current Staff Research Activities

Bateson (Nepal)	Impact of Pond Fisheries; Factors Affecting Accessibility of Education.
Binswanger (India)	Village Household Study; Sources of Growth in Indian Agriculture; Induced Innovation: Technology, Institutions and Development.
Clay (Bangladesh)	Economics of Rice Harvesting in Joydebpur; Micro Study of Agricultural Production Systems in Bangladesh; Micro-Economic Study of Bangladesh Wheat Cultivation.
Collier (Indonesia)	Rural Dynamics in West Java; Ecology of Coastal Villages; Rice Intensification Survey
Evenson (Philippines)	Returns to National & International Research; Laguna Province Household Survey; Sources of Growth in Philippine Agriculture.
Langham (Singapore)	Sector Analysis and Commodity Trade.
Mosher (Sri Lanka)	Extension Education Training
Ong (Thailand)	Farm Management Training; Farmer Group Action
Palte (Indonesia)	Agro-Economic Structural Change in West Java
Retzlaff (Singapore)	Evaluation of Rural Development Programs
Ruttan (Singapore)	Induced Innovation: Technology, Institutions and Development
Swenson (Indonesia)	Income Distribution and Employment in Sukabumi and Thanjavur
Taylor (Malaysia)	Gravity-Flow Irrigation Studies in East Java and West Johore
White (Indonesia)	Rural Dynamics in West Java; Demographic & Economic Aspects of Household Behavior.



William M. Bateson

Dr. Bateson arrived in Nepal to serve as a visiting professor at The Centre for Economic Development and Administration at Tribhuvan University. Since its establishment in 1969, CEDA had led in the field of social science research addressing itself to a wide variety of research topics.

Bateson participated in two important research studies bearing on rural development problems; one, an evaluation of the impact of pond fisheries, the other, a study of socio-economic factors influencing the accessibility of education in selected remote areas.

The fisheries evaluation study was designed to satisfy multiple objectives for information to the concerned government departments and to the National Planning Commission. Survey data were collected and analyzed with the objective of calculating costs, level of profitability and a production function for pond fish enterprises. The study revealed that farmers' years of experience was an important variable in determining output. Production would expand at a rate of 12 to 18 percent per year simply as a consequence of the accumulation of experience by fish farmers.

In the area of marketing, statistics were collected which indicated that prices received by farmers had converged both across and within geographic regions over a two-year period. Rapid expansion of the pond fishery enterprise in the future will probably result in the appearance of local market gluts unless steps are taken to stimulate appropriate marketing structures.

In the education study it was possible to identify changing trends in elementary and secondary schooling patterns which will be useful to policymakers and educational planners.

Although primary and secondary education in Nepal (20 to 30 percent male literacy and less than 5 percent female literacy) have tended to lag behind much of the rest of South Asia, the interest of His Majesty's Government of Nepal in monitoring educational performance and in matching educational preparation to anticipated manpower needs is especially encouraging.

In the area of support for overseas graduate education for academically talented Nepalese, Bateson has assisted in securing Council fellowships for seven Nepalese at universities in Asia and Australia and in assisting two other Asian Fellowship grantees in gathering data for their M.A. theses. Others have been identified for study in the U.S. fellowship program.



Hans P. Binswanger

Dr. Binswanger continued throughout the year his work at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Hyderabad, India. ICRISAT is one of the newer international research centers sponsored by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. Its research relates to the seasonally dry tropics such as the Deccan Plateau in India, and large areas in East Africa and Northeastern Brazil.

Binswanger has devoted a major part of his time to an important series of village studies along with colleagues in ICRISAT's Economic Unit. These studies are micro-level investigations conducted in three agro-climatic zones. There are 40 selected households in each of six villages, a total of 240 respondent households in the sample. An Indian investigator resides permanently in each selected village. The aim is to utilize primary data amenable to quantitative analysis that will permit the testing of hypotheses in such areas as risk, labor bottlenecks, disease incidence, and nutrition. The cross-village comparisons that will follow are an important feature of the study.

Binswanger has visited a score of universities and institutes in India where staff are engaged in economic and agro-economic research. He has participated in professional meetings, conducted seminars, and helped to establish and maintain contacts for the Council. He reports that India's large and able professional social science community is active in four research areas that have a direct bearing on agricultural and rural development: village-level (micro) studies, regional planning, macro studies, and intersectoral and interregional studies. Binswanger is of the opinion that at many Indian universities and research centers the past emphasis on data gathering and descriptive studies needs to be balanced by the development of greater analytic capacity.

He has continued working on a book on *Induced Innovation: Technology, Institutions and Development* of which he and Dr. Ruttan are the main authors.



Edward J. Clay

Dr. Clay joined the Council as the Associate in Bangladesh in early 1975. He is located at the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) in Dacca and acts as part-time economist at the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI).

Economic research within the framework of an agricultural science institution is a recent innovation in Bangladesh. An immediate concern has been to develop a rural social science research capacity that can contribute effectively to the overall program of scientific research within this novel institutional framework. Research has focused on issues of concern to agricultural scientists. Another concern has been to employ modes of research which make a substantial contribution to training through small-scale micro studies involving junior staff in all aspects of project work from design to analysis. An example of this approach is a collaborative study of rice harvesting begun in 1975.

This study provides an example of a fruitful complementarity of interests between cropping systems agronomists and economists interested in both precise estimation of yields through crop cuts and on-site collection of harvesting operations data for different varieties of rice. The project also continues Dr. Clay's interest in exploring the relationship between technical innovation and institutional change, in this case introduction of new rice varieties and changes in the mode and scale of payment for harvesting which originated in his earlier work in Bihar, India.

Another small-scale project initiated in 1975 is a study of the economics of wheat cultivation in Bangladesh, which grew out of a paper prepared jointly with Stephen D. Biggs, "Wheat in Bangladesh: An Economic Analysis of Past, Present and Future Developments," for a national seminar on wheat cultivation held under the auspices of BARC in September, 1975. It is hoped to begin a number of similar micro studies in 1976 on selected rural communities or specific components of more important agricultural systems found in Bangladesh. These projects will again concentrate on issues of concern to agricultural research and rural policy, quality of data and the development of professional research capacity.

Clay is the first Council Associate to be located in Bangladesh. In addition to his research activities, he has been working with Bengali colleagues to initiate fellowship and other programs for professional development in the country.



William L. Collier

Dr. Collier had primary responsibilities during the year for two major research projects in Indonesia. He was involved in the preparation and the initiation of the Rural Dynamics Project. (See report under Ben N. F. White.)

His second area of research involves a two-year study of the Ecology of Coastal Villages. This integrated research effort by scientists from different disciplines began with intensive data collection in three coastal villages in Kendal district near the port city of Semarang, drawing on a sample of 280 respondents. The sample includes rice farmers, rice field laborers, brackish water pond operators and their laborers, fishermen and their laborers. The study hopes to provide information on a variety of concerns related to coastal village life and conditions; nutrition and health, rice production and farmer income, pond and ocean fishing, ecological conditions, new technologies, and the role of local and regional institutions.

Associated with the study are staff from Bogor Agricultural University, Diponegoro University and the Agro-Economic Survey. Dr. Arthur Hanson of the Bogor Fisheries Faculty and Ms Gill Hart, a Ph.D. candidate at Cornell University, are providing major assistance.

The A/D/C has provided the principal funding for the two-year period. By the end of 1976 or early in 1977, Collier hopes to have the study completed.

Collier has also assisted the Agro-Economic Survey in response to a request from the World Bank. Because of the A.E.S. past research, the Bank has requested a proposal for a Benefit Monitoring System for ten irrigation rehabilitation projects funded by Bank loans. The monitoring covers an area of one million hectares, primarily on Java, for a ten-year period. The proposal is similar in many respects to the Rural Dynamics Project and will insure a research experience and resource for the A.E.S. for years to come.

In December, Collier moved to the University of Hawaii to begin a one-year assignment within the U.H. Department of Agricultural Economics. He will teach a course on Survey Research Methods and devote major time to writing up Indonesian research materials.



Robert E. Evenson

Dr. Evenson in his second year in the Philippines has maintained an active schedule of research, teaching, and advising graduate students in the Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration at the University of the Philippines, Los Banos.

Early in the year he completed the manuscript of a major study on the comparative analysis of returns to investment in national and international agricultural research and extension. This study, jointly authored with J. K. Boyce, was published in December as an A/D/C monograph: *National and International Agricultural Research and Extension Programs*.

Evenson has devoted much of his time to two research projects undertaken in collaboration with Philippine colleagues and funded in large part by the Council.

One is a study of barrio households in Laguna province. A research staff of sixteen have developed this project in two phases: a cross-section phase in which several data instruments were administered to a random sample of six hundred households from 34 barrios, and an intensive phase involving a sub-sample of one hundred households with instruments stressing time allocation and dietary intake.

In Evenson's view, the "household" is a better unit of observation than the farm. The study of the economics of the household is a new research approach but a viable one. Evenson and his colleagues are learning by doing. They anticipate that the wealth of data collected regarding household activities, income, diet, health, social service utilization, and time allocation will serve to test many hypotheses, some of them unanticipated.

Evenson's second project is a study of sources of growth in Philippine agriculture. Once the Philippine phase of this study is completed he hopes to extend it to India in collaboration with Dr. Binswanger. With the improved methodology and data base Evenson believes a new major effort to investigate the factors in agricultural growth will be possible.

Evenson is advising numerous Council-sponsored Fellows studying at the UPLB campus, especially with their thesis research. He continued his teaching of a graduate course in econometrics.



Arthur T. Mosher

Dr. Mosher continued during the year as the Associate for Sri Lanka and as a Visiting Professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension of the University of Sri Lanka. He devoted major attention to developing teaching materials and in other ways assisting the Department in establishing its first graduate program. The Faculty of Agriculture will offer M.S.-level training for those government officials who require professional and academic upgrading and will support graduate training outside the country for only a relative few.

Mosher was heavily involved in directing an A/D/C Regional Seminar on the Teaching of Extension held at Peradeniya in October. Extension teachers and specialists from six Asian countries met for one week to report on their particular extension organizations, problems and training programs, and to discuss specific teaching materials currently being used. Chief among these was a set of lectures prepared by Dr. Mosher and his colleagues in Sri Lanka. Sound extension education and effective extension systems are crucial to the spread of the new technologies to local farmers and farm households and to accelerating agricultural and rural development.

Mosher maintained contact with a number of organizations active in social and economic research such as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agrarian Research and Training Institute, the Research Department of the Central Bank, the MARGA Research Institute, and the Ceylon Studies Seminar. Research in the country suffers from a lack of trained persons and from the competing claims of teaching and administration.

Early in the year Mosher participated in the RTN-sponsored Seminar on Resource Allocation and Productivity in National and International Agricultural Research held at Airlie House, Virginia. Other Council staff who participated were Binswanger, Evenson, Ruttan, and Weisblat. On his return to Sri Lanka, he and Mrs. Mosher hosted the entire Council staff who assembled in Colombo in February for the annual Staff conference.



Shao-er Ong

Dr. Ong has given attention during the year to two important research areas, farm management and group action among farmers.

His interest in the former relates to ways and means of strengthening the teaching of farm management in Asian universities. The average size of individual farm holdings in Asia is typically small, less than one hectare per farm. This pattern of small holdings is characteristic both of the Far East where Dr. Ong was active during his many years with the F.A.O. and of Southeast Asia where his work is now centered. Farm management practices dependent largely on manual and animal labor are rapidly changing with the introduction of new crop varieties and new production technologies. Ong organized the first of a series of Farm Management Workshops aimed at the development of better teaching materials for use in Asian universities.

His interest in farmer group action is in part an outgrowth of his trip to China to observe People's Communes. It will be useful to compare these with other systems of farmer organization such as Farmers' Associations and Cooperatives.

Dr. Ong, located at Kasetsart University, continued his collaborative work and associations with colleagues in the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, the Faculty of Education, and the Social Science Faculty. He also maintained contacts at other Thai universities and with officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and at the F.A.O. regional headquarters.

He participated during the year in a number of workshops and seminars bearing on such topics as agricultural sector analysis, the Thai corn commodity system; agricultural credit, and the role of agricultural colleges and universities in small farm development.

Dr. Ong throughout the year made several trips to Taiwan and Korea to maintain contacts in these countries where the Council has no resident Associate.



C. Geoffrey Swenson

Dr. Swenson continued as a Visiting Professor in the SOSEC Department of the Agricultural University at Bogor, (I.P.B.). He assisted in the development of a new Masters' degree program and during its first year taught the course in microeconomics.

With the departure of John Duewel, Swenson assumed major administrative responsibilities for the Ford Foundation-funded Supplemental Program for the Rural Social Sciences in Indonesia (SPRSS). The SPRSS supports training activities aimed at strengthening indigenous capacity in social science fields related to rural development. These consist primarily of upgrading programs in economics, sociology and extension conducted by faculty at I.P.B. and Gadjah Madah Universities, and the support of Indonesians enrolled in graduate programs in the U.S., Australia, and the Philippines.

The SPRSS also administers the emerging Visiting Research Specialist (V.R.S.) program which became operational during the year with the arrival of two such specialists, Virginia Tomasek and Johannes Palte. Tomasek and Palte, pre-doctoral students from Wisconsin and Utrecht University respectively, began their assignments at provincial universities. Ms Tomasek at Mangkurat University at Banjarmasin and Mr. and Mrs. Palte at Brawijaya University at Malang are assisting with local research activities while also engaged in their own individual thesis research. They were appointed for two-year terms.

Swenson has continued his special research interest in the area of income distribution and employment. Centering his current research in Sukabumi in West Java, he is investigating the income and employment levels of different socio-economic groups, testing the factors which appear to determine these levels, and exploring ways and means by which income and employment may be generated or adjusted. Swenson also plans to collect comparable data from Thanjavur District in South India, an area where he conducted research for his doctoral thesis.



Donald C. Taylor

During 1975, Taylor continued as the Council's Associate for Malaysia, headquartered at the Malaysia Agricultural University's Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness. His activities included teaching a course in research methodology to third-year agribusiness students, participating in further developing curricula, and participating in several applied research projects involving issues in land economics and agricultural credit.

His major research involvement concerned the West Johore Agricultural Development Project, one involving the construction of coastal embankments and improved drainage infrastructure. Major cropping changes are planned after improvements in the basic crop-water environment are made. The research included attempts to learn about reactions of farmers to such plans and to generate insights for use by action agencies in determining their work plans in the project area.

Taylor's interests in irrigation research continued, partly in collaboration with several Indonesians on a study of water management and the financing of irrigation services in the Pehalen Sampen Irrigation Project in East Java. Among other things, this research shows a remarkably sophisticated conceptual basis for the making of decisions on the allocation and distribution of irrigation water, relatively much lower levels of expenditure for operations and maintenance of channels in higher levels of irrigation systems than at tertiary and farmer levels, and payments by farmers, in effect, for water which exceed expenditures on operation and maintenance.

In collaboration with Tom Wickham at IRRI, Taylor helped develop a communication network among those involved with irrigation research, policy, management, and operations in Asia. The network includes the issuing of a periodic newsletter which draws attention to current research, recent literature, and a variety of other information on irrigation in the region. A bibliography on socio-economic aspects of irrigation in Asia was completed and is at press. Plans are also being made for a research seminar during 1976 on Irrigation Policy and the Management of Irrigation Systems in Southeast Asia.



Ben N. F. White

Ben White arrived in Indonesia late in the year to undertake a two-year assignment as the Participating Consultant to the Rural Dynamics Project. White, a Columbia University trained anthropologist, conducted thesis research during an earlier period in Indonesia. His services in the current assignment are made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The Rural Dynamics Project is a study of economic and social change in rural Java. The project's scope and design were developed over a year's time under the direction of Dr. Birowo and Dr. Collier and the staff of the Agro-Economic Survey. During its five-year projected span, 1975-1980, it will replace the Rice Intensification Survey as the core research program of the A.E.S.

The Project's ambitious and large-scale nature has created high expectations among its donors including government officials who hope to utilize it for public policy decisions. During the first half of 1975 the staff was active in developing the methodology, refining the central questions of the study, and perfecting the village data questionnaire for the initial survey which got underway later in the year. 800 villages are being surveyed in the Cimanuk River Basin of West Java. From these, a selected sample of 20 villages will be studied more intensively by means of interview surveys conducted four times a year.

The central questions of the study derive from the Project proposal and bear on important rural development issues such as systems of agriculture, distribution and use of resources, labor allocation, sources of income, impact of technology, household economic behavior, rural institutions, population and migration, and access to services.

White and Dr. Rudy Sinaga, the Project Director, confront a number of problems at this stage. The Project faces technical problems of computer programming, statistical analysis, and data transfer in addition to the time and labor demands of the field work. The project may be too large in scope and its goals too ambitious to be manageable given the pressure for rapid results and the current level of research skills among the project's staff of eleven. These matters will be reassessed as the work progresses over the coming year.

REGIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM

During 1975 the Regional Research and Training Program (RRTP) underwent a variety of changes. A gradual expansion of the Singapore office has permitted increased attention to the administration of current RRTP activities, to innovation in current and future program planning, and to strengthen the relationship between the Associates in individual country programs and the RRTP. The movement of the President's office to Singapore in late August played an important part in this transformation.

In October 1975 the IDRC approved a renewal of its grant to enable the ADC to further expand its regional research and training program in Asia. The new grant for a two-year period provides for the expenditure of up to \$825,000 (Canadian).

Research Program

In the period under review, the research program of the RRTP sought to assist those involved in the conduct of social science research relevant to agriculture and rural development in a variety of ways.

Participation in the identification and broader dissemination of information regarding existing research is one activity. An example was the establishment of a communications network among scholars conducting research which has operational implications for policy, planning, or management of irrigation systems. The network functions as an information exchange system among scholars and also constitutes a resource for the RRTP in identifying participants for future workshops in this area. An important role in the irrigation network has been played by Donald C. Taylor, ADC Associate in Malaysia in association with Tom Wickham of IRRI (International Rice Research Institute).

Activity of this sort has a substantial "exploratory" component, hence the burden of its operation has not been handled by an Asian

institution at this stage. We are now in the process of identifying an Asian institution which will gradually assume responsibility for this activity.

The exploration of research strategies is a second area where the RRTP has sought to give assistance. An example of this was the meeting on structural problems of rural development in India held in March 1975 at Nagarjunasagar, Andhra Pradesh. The meeting brought together scholars from economics, sociology, political science, anthropology and social psychology, all of whom were involved in conducting research on rural development. The meeting provided an opportunity for the scholars involved to explore both the complementarities as well as the lacuna of their research on this topic. A report of the meeting, jointly sponsored by the Indian Council for Social Science Research is under preparation. A similar meeting involving scholars from South-East Asia is being explored.

The use of seminars and workshops to evaluate research findings has been a continuing feature of the RRTP. Successful ventures require a long lead time (frequently up to one year) and necessitate a substantial amount of travel time out of Singapore to identify scholars, match interests, and arrange activities. The Director has devoted considerable attention, in particular, to the identification of programs involving the social sciences other than economics. Dr. Max R. Langham, an economist, as Research Officer in the RRTP will devote his attention to the organization of seminars and workshops on research topics.

During 1975 the RRTP began to award a series of research grants to younger scholars. Some of the grants were in support of dissertation research. One was an award to a recent Ph.D. to undertake an initial independent research project, an award designed to meet the specific



Ralph H. Retzlaff



Max Langham



Jane Harris



Harlan C. Lampe

needs of younger scholars who have not yet established a reputation which would enable them to approach the major funding agencies active in the region. The awards have ranged from US \$1500 to \$4000. They cover research costs and maintenance for a period up to one year. Following is a summary of RRTP research activities in 1975:

A. Research networks:

1. Asian Regional Irrigation Communication Network (Newsletter, No. 75/1 October, 1975)

B. Seminars and Workshops:

1. "Structural Problems of Rural Development in India," jointly sponsored with the Indian Council for Social Science Research, April 9-12, 1975, held at Nagarjunasagar, Andhra Pradesh, India. Report prepared, being reviewed by ICSSR.
2. "Role of Agricultural Colleges and Universities in Small Farmer Development," jointly sponsored with the FAO Bangkok Regional Office, June 2-4, 1975 at Bangkok. Report and papers being prepared by FAO consultant.
3. "Asian Fertilizer Demand and Marketing," jointly sponsored with the East-West Center and the University of Minnesota, June 23-28, 1975, held at Honolulu, Hawaii. Individual papers presented, no overall report prepared.
4. "Agricultural Credit Policy and Research," jointly sponsored with Kasetsart University and Ohio State University, October 9-11, 1975, held at Bangkok. Individual papers presented, no overall report prepared.
5. "The Teaching of Extension," October 13-18, 1975, held at Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. Report prepared, now being edited for publication.

6. "The Teaching of Farm Management," November 25-27, 1975, held at Singapore. Report prepared, now being reviewed for publication.
7. "Social Science Research and Education in Relation to Fisheries Development and Planning," December 8-10, 1975, held at Singapore. Report prepared, now being edited for publication.

The RRTP supported the participation of Asian scholars in the following conferences, seminars and workshops where they presented papers:

8. "Workshop on Political Economy of Rice in Asia," June 15-19, 1975, held at Taipei, Taiwan.
9. "International Rubber Conference, 1975," October 20-25, 1975, held at Kuala Lumpur.
10. "Agribusiness Workshop on the Thailand Corn Commodity Systems," October 3-5, 1975, held at Bangkok.
11. "Agricultural Economics Society of South-east Asia, Inaugural Session," November 3-4, 1975, held at Balikpapan, East Kalimantan.

C. Research Support:

1. Mr. A. M. Anwarul Karim to support research on the topic "An Analysis of the Repayment Performance of Agricultural Production Credit by Rice Growers in Laguna, Republic of the Philippines."
2. Mr. Abdul Halim to support research on the topic "Contributions of Schooling and Extension in Technology Diffusion and Productivity: The case of HYV Rice in Laguna, Philippines."
3. Mr. Ki-Yong Hong to support research on the topic "Schooling Investment in Extension and Agricultural Productivity in Korea."



Participants in a joint FAO/ADC Workshop on the Role of Asian Agricultural Universities in Small Farmer Development Programs. June 2-4, Bangkok (Courtesy FAO)

4. Mr. Young Chul Kim to support research on the topic "A Study of Credit-Use and Resource Allocation on Small Farms: A Korean Case."
5. Dr. Cristina C. David to support research on the topic "Social Benefit and Cost of Improving the Philippine Agricultural Statistical Reporting System."

Training

The arrival of Jane Harris in late Spring 1975 as Regional Fellowship Officer for the Asian Fellowship Program (AFP) (formerly Graduate Assistantship Program) made it possible to give a greater degree of supervision to the entire range of AFP activities from identification and nomination of candidates, through admission, training, and return to home country. We are in a position to accord to the Asian Fellowship Program a degree of attention comparable to that which has made the Fellowship Program administered in New York so successful.

We have identified a number of areas of concern with respect to training in Asia over the next decade. Plans are underway for a meeting in March, 1976 of representatives of donor agencies with active training programs in Asia in the development-related social sciences. A second meeting will involve representatives of social science training institutions in Asia, in addition to the donor agency group, to assess training needs and the adequacy of existing capacity to meet those needs over the coming decade.

Under the Asian Consultant and Visiting Professor program we have been able to assist the Institute Pertanian (Bogor) and the Agro-Economic Survey by providing a consultant, Mr. Sun Yik Ching, to conduct a training course in computer programming and data analysis. In addition, in late October, Professor Halim Khan of Aligarh Muslim University (India), a regional geographer,

joined the Institute of Ecology at Bandung as a Visiting Professor for one year to assist in the development of training and research programs.

The RRTP office has been pleased to assist Professor Harlan C. Lampe during the six-month consultancy to ADC on training and research needs in fisheries and aquaculture. A workshop which considered a draft of his report was held in Singapore in December. Preparations are now underway for the RRTP to undertake similar evaluations, on a more modest scale, in forest economics, and sector analysis.

The scarcity of adequately trained manpower continues to constitute one of the most important constraints on both effective socio-economic development program planning and implementation, as well as on competent basic research and applied evaluative research in a number of Asian countries. The absence, in some countries, of degree programs, or the inadequacy of existing programs to meet country needs, continues to command major attention from the RRTP staff.

Publications for Teaching and Research

Several major changes are now underway which will permit us to strengthen the RRTP's Publication Program. We have arranged for the University of Singapore Press to undertake the editing, supervision of printing, and distribution to the mailing list of all RRTP publications. Dr. Langham will assist in this effort and a full-time librarian has been recruited. The librarian will be an important resource person to assist in all phases of RRTP activities in research by developing and maintaining specialised program related holdings; in training by assisting in the collection of information on degree and non-degree programs; and, in publications by working with the entire staff to review suitable material for inclusion in the publication series.



A. M. Weisblat

Two major seminars were held in 1975. These were: "Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research" at Airlie House, Virginia in January 1975 and "Group Farming Systems" at the University of Wisconsin, Madison in June 1975. Three smaller workshops were also held: "Growth, Productivity and Equity Issues in Brazilian Agriculture" at Ohio State University; "Rural Development Problems" in New York and "Sector Analysis Training Needs in Asia" at the University of Wisconsin.

Publications

This past year in addition to the Newsletter, the following seminar reports were produced:

Principal Issues Facing the World Fertilizer Economy

Marketing Institutions and Services for Developing Agriculture

Resource Allocation and Productivity in National and International Agricultural Research

The Role of Rural Women in Development

Group Farming Issues in Developing Areas

Reprints included:

C. Peter Timmer, "Choice of Technique in Rice Milling in Java."

John D. Montgomery, "Allocation of Authority in Land Reform Programs: A Comparative Study of Administrative Processes and Outputs."

Two monographs now available are:

A. T. Mosher, "Serving Agriculture as an Administrator."

Bryant Kearl, Ed., "Field Data Collection in the Social Sciences: Experiences in Africa and the Middle East."

"Trade, Agriculture and Development," a book published by Ballinger, was based on an RTN seminar held in 1974.

In June 1975 the A.I.D. contract was amended to provide three years of additional funding for the Program. A review will be made during the third year to consider support for an additional two years.

A number of policy changes were made to strengthen the program in the coming years:

1. The previous Policy Advisory Committee of the RTN has been converted to the RTN Program Committee which now plays an active part in the design of program activities.
2. The Program Committee takes responsibility for reviewing seminars and workshops.
3. Closer liaison with A.I.D. in program planning is being implemented and we now have a much closer working relationship with the Bureau staffs.
4. Participation of LDC professionals in the program is being expanded.
5. A closer working relationship with the A/D/C Regional program in planning future works is being carried out. It is hoped that in the coming year, a number of joint RTN and Regional Program seminars and workshops will be held.
6. Greater emphasis is being given to identifying younger American professionals in the smaller universities and colleges with overseas experience. It is felt that this approach offers the greatest possibility for sustaining a broad, viable resource base for research training and advisory work on LDC problems. Dr. Weisblat has started visiting U.S. universities giving particular attention to the smaller schools and will continue to do this through 1976.

Future Workshops - Seminars

After spending time visiting with donor agencies and university people the following seminars were developed.

Risk and Uncertainty in Agricultural Development

There is considerable interest in research on optimal farm inputs under risk and predicting farmer choice of inputs. There is, however, a gap between the frontier of knowledge, and the tools that practitioners in the field are applying. At the same time, there is controversy about how to measure risk, along with the testing of alternative descriptive models.

In order to clear up some of the confusion in the area and to stimulate new research RTN will sponsor a conference on Risk and Uncertainty in Agricultural Development.

The Role of Women in Rural Development

This is an area of major concern and interest to the RTN and we hope that a number of seminars and workshops will be held in this area over the next few years.

The next seminar on the subject will bring together a group of individuals doing field work on family labor force use in agriculture with particular emphasis on women.

In the summer of 1976 the International Rural Sociology meetings will be held in Torun, Poland. Dr. Gelia Castillo will organize a workshop on the Role of Rural Women in Development which the RTN will jointly sponsor and help organize.

Other seminars in the planning stage have to do with the role of women in marketing, in rural and urban migration and in family health and nutrition. We hope to work with the Population Council on the question of women's roles and population change.

Livestock Production on Small Farms in Developing Areas

The RTN Program Committee noted the fact that large resources have gone into the problems of food grains in developing areas, with little concern or interest in the question of livestock. In discussing the livestock issue in developing areas, three distinct areas of concern emerge: a) man-animal competition for range supplies, b) access to international markets, and c) livestock as efficient contributors to the small farming structure. The latter area will be the focus of the initial RTN effort.

Data Collection in Developing Areas

There has been a long term interest and concern about the need for data collection systems that the LDC's can put to use for rural and agricultural planning.

The problems involved are numerous. They include the kind of data needed and how to determine what is relevant data for countries with scarce human and money resources to do this job. This question becomes complex when planners have to deal not only with data related to production but also with that related to income distribution and employment. How does one set up a data system that will describe the reality of the current situation and also permit an analysis to bring about the required institutional change? The Farm Foundation and the International Agricultural Service will work with us in exploring these issues.

Cooperation, Small Farmers and Development

Recent government legislation has directed A.I.D. to use voluntary agencies as a major vehicle for technical assistance. The role of U.S. cooperatives has been given particular emphasis with Congress allocating substantial funds to the U.S. cooperatives for technical assistance work in developing areas. A.I.D. and some cooperative officials are concerned with



Participants at Airlie House Conference on Resource Allocation and Productivity in National and International Agricultural Research, January, 1975.

how best to carry out such a program and have turned to the RTN for assistance.

We will focus on the role of cooperatives as related to the small farmers in developing areas. We need a better understanding of the ways in which cooperatives and other forms of group action have been helpful to the small farmer and what role the U.S. cooperatives might play in being of assistance.

Training for Agro-economic Research

With the growing demand for agro-economic research, there is a need to get a better understanding of training devices in this area. Specifically, this means getting at the following questions:

1. What is the nature of the substantive training being considered for training people to conduct agro-economic research? The aim is to create a class of professionals who could discuss and work on problems with both economists and agronomists.
2. How much training in agro-economic research can or should be incorporated into formal training at universities in both the U.S. and developing countries, and how much can or should be obtained from on-the-job experience? This question is relevant to exploring the degree of flexibility in current formal training programs.
3. What is the market in the U.S., in international research institutions, and in developing countries for this type of training? At the undergraduate level? At the M.S. level? At the Ph.D. level? One wants to distinguish between needs and effective demand.
4. Who are the agricultural economists and crop and animal scientists who have thought about the training and research issues involved and who could make an important contribution to such a seminar?

Integrated Programs on Nutrition, Health, and Family Planning as a Component of Rural Development Strategies

The "packaging" of Nutrition, Health and Family Planning as components of rural development has been discussed for some time and work has been going on in this area.

Water Management in India

The A/D/C Regional Research and Training program has been heavily involved in bringing together professionals in Southeast Asia concerned with water management. This coming year we will convene a regional workshop on water management along the following lines:

1. A research-oriented meeting with papers prepared by the ones doing the research. Some of the papers would be based on Master's and Ph.D. theses. About half would take an agricultural economic perspective, with the remaining half split between agricultural engineering and sociology/anthropology.
2. In addition a limited number of progress reports of research underway and research project proposals would be invited to encourage informal discussion which might result in improved projects.

FELLOWSHIPS



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Chul Ho Yoo, Teaching Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Seoul National University, Suwon. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Davis.

* Activated in 1975 † Completed in 1975

1975 Grants

Agro-Economic Survey \$3,640.00
Ministry of Agriculture
Republic of Indonesia

Support of four-week workshop on Resettlement and Forest Conservation held in East Kalimantan

Andalas University 1,195 00
Faculty of Agriculture
Padang, Indonesia

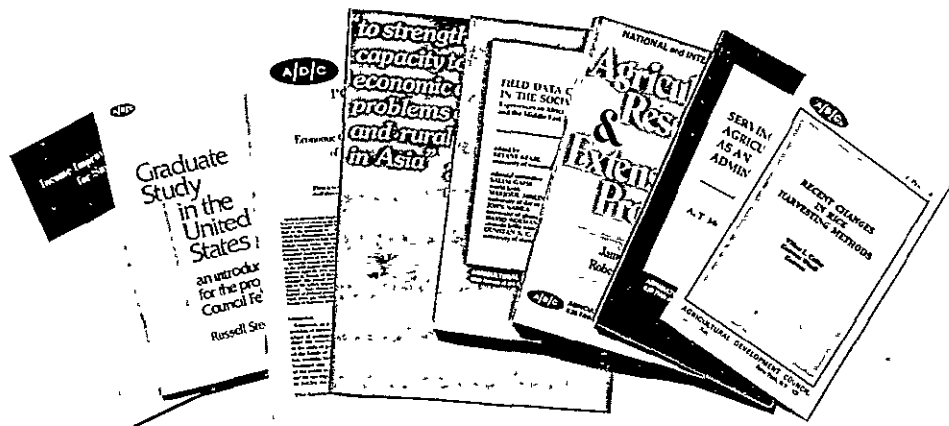
Support of research study to be conducted by Ir. Muchlis Muchtar on "Rice Farmers Response to the New Technology in Four Villages in West Sumatra"

Andhra University 1,200 00
Department of Sociology
Waltair, A.P., India

Support of research study to be conducted by C.R. Prasad Rao on "Development Functions of Caste in Indian Agriculture: A Village-Level Exploratory Study"

Mr. Francis K. Chan	141.73	Dr. G. Parthasarathy	15,009.97
Department of Economics		Head, Department of Cooperation	
University of Singapore		and Applied Economics	
Republic of Singapore		Andhra University	
Partial travel grant and tuition fees to enable him to		Waltair, India	
return to Stanford University for the completion of		Support of a one-year visiting professorship at	
his Ph D dissertation		Cornell University	
Dr. Narciso R. Deomampo	180.00	University of the Philippines	1,100.00
Department of Agricultural Economics		Department of Agricultural Economics	
University of the Philippines		College, Laguna, Philippines	
College, Laguna, Philippines		Partial support of a seminar/workshop on Teaching	
Partial travel grant to enable Dr. Deomampo to		and Research	
spend three days at the Australian National		Mr. Rusli Said	162.72
University while en route home from a UNESCO		Department of Socio-Economics	
meeting in New Zealand		Institut Pertanian Bogor	
Gadjah Mada University	4,825.10	Bogor, Indonesia	
Faculty of Economics		Partial travel grant to enable Mr. Said to spend four	
Yogyakarta, Indonesia		days at the Pakistan Academy of Rural	
Partial support of 5th Post Graduate Course in		Development while en route home from a	
Agricultural Economics		conference in Switzerland	
Mr. An-tien Hsieh	2,479.00	Satya Wacana University	2,000.00
National Taiwan University		Research Institute in Social Sciences	
Taipei, Taiwan		Central Java, Indonesia	
Travel grant to enable him to conduct his Ph D		Support of research on "Regency Program	
thesis research in Taiwan and return to Harvard		Management and Its Impact on Villages"	
University Center for Education and Development		University of Syiah Kuala	900.00
for the completion of his program		Faculty of Economics	
Mr. Kong Nam Hyun	750.10	Banda Aceh, Indonesia	
Agricultural Economics Research Institute		Support of research on "Home Industry as a	
Seoul, Korea		Secondary Source of Farmers Income in Pidie	
Travel grant to enable Mr Hyun to accept a		Kabupaten, Aceh Province"	
graduate assistantship offered to him by Ohio State		Dr. Sudjanadi R.	1,020.30
University		Department of Socio-Economics	
Dr. Leodegario M. Ilag	767.10	Institut Pertanian Bogor	
Institute of Agricultural Development		Bogor, Indonesia	
and Administration		Final payment of grant in support of training	
University of the Philippines		program in regional planning at the Institute of	
College, Laguna, Philippines		Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands	
Travel grant in partial support of participation in		Dr. Supranee Rungdanay	1,112.08
the Second Annual Meeting of the World		Department of Agricultural Economics	
Population Society in Washington D.C.		Kasetsart University	
Institut Pertanian Bogor	6,400.00	Bangkok, Thailand	
Department of Socio-Economics		Travel grant to enable her to return to Thailand and	
Bogor, Indonesia		accept a position at Kasetsart University	
Support of two M.S. studies scholarships in the		Trnbhuvan University	475.00
Department		Center for Economic Development & Administration	
Dr. Mahar Mangahas	1,650.20	Kathmandu, Nepal	
Department of Economics		Equipment grant of one Hewlett Packard calculator	
University of the Philippines		University of Wisconsin	1,000.000
Diliman		Land Tenure Center	
Quezon City, Philippines		Madison, Wisconsin	
Travel grant to participate in the 3rd World		Support of special research to be conducted by Mr	
Congress of the Econometric Society in Toronto,		Sathyapala of Sri Lanka	
Canada		Dr. Saburo Yamada	1,500.00
Dr. Sudhin K. Mukhopadhyay	1,735.70	Institute of Oriental Culture	
Department of Economics		University of Tokyo	
University of Kalyani		Tokyo, Japan	
West Bengal, India		Travel grant for participation in the National	
Travel grant to participate in the 3rd World		Bureau of Economic Research Conference on "New	
Congress of the Econometric Society in Toronto,		Developments in Productivity Measurement" held	
Canada		in Williamsburg, Virginia	
		Book Grants to Various Libraries, Total	2,115.05

PUBLICATIONS



Staff Papers

- 75-1 Collier, W.L., Soentoro, Gunawan Wiradi and Makali, "Agricultural Technology and Institutional Change in Java," reprinted from *Food Research Institute Studies*, Vol. XIII, No. 2, 1974.
- 75-2 Binswanger, H.P., "A Microeconomic Approach to Induced Innovation" and, "The Measurements of Technical Change Biases with Many Factors of Production," reprinted from *Economic Journal*, Vol. 84, No. 336, December 1974.
- 75-3 Sinaga, R., Collier, W.L., "Social and Regional Implications of Agricultural Development Policy," reprinted from *Prisma, Indonesian Journal of Social and Economic Affairs*, Vol. 84, No. 2, December 1975.
- 75-4 Ruttan, V.W., "Integrated Rural Development Programs. A Skeptical Perspective," reprinted from *International Development Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 4, 1975/4.

Reprints

Streeten, P.P., "Social Science Research on Development: Some Problems in the Use and Transfer of an Intellectual Technology," reprinted from *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, December 1974.

Seminar Reports

- Hughes, H., Pearson, S., "Principal Issues Facing The World Fertilizer Economy." Report on an ADC/RTN Seminar held at Princeton, N.J., May 23-25, 1974
- "Marketing Institutions and Services for Developing Agriculture." Report on an ADC/RTN Seminar held in Washington D.C., September 10-12, 1974
- Arndt, T., Ruttan, V.W., "Resource Allocation and Productivity in National and International Agricultural Research." Report on an ADC/RTN Seminar held at Airlie House, Virginia, January 26-29, 1975.
- "Role of Rural Women in Development." Report on an ADC/RTN Seminar held in Princeton, N.J. on December 2-4, 1974.
- Dorner, P., Kanel, D., "Group Farming Issues and Prospects: A summary of International Experience." Report on an ADC/RTN Seminar held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, June 10-12, 1975.

Monographs

- Stevenson, A.R., *Graduate Study in the United States: An Introduction for the Prospective Council Fellow*, Agricultural Development Council, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, 1975 revised edition, 49pp.
- Mosher, A.T., *Serving Agriculture as an Administrator*, Agricultural Development Council, 1290 Avenue of Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, 1975. 64pp. Paperbound \$1.50 plus 50¢ handling per order.
- Boyce, J.K., Evenson, R.E., *National and International Agricultural Research and Extension Programs*, Agricultural Development Council, 1290 Avenue of Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, 1975. 229 pp. Paperbound \$4.50 plus 50¢ handling per order.
- Parel, C.P., Caldito, G.C., Ferrer, P.L., De Guzman, G.G., Sinsico, C.S., Tan, R.H., *Sampling Design and Procedures*, Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin, P.O. 84, Singapore 10. 48pp.
- "Income Improvement Programs for Smallholders." A report of a Traveling Seminar in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand; May, 1973. Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin P.O. 84, Singapore 10. 48 pp.

Teaching Forum

- No. 44, Napitupulu, W.P., Fussell, D., Quarmby, A., "Butsi's Village Technology Unit." Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin P.O. 84, Singapore 10.
- No. 45, Wu-Long Lin, Yotopoulos, P.A., "The Utilization of Linkage Analysis in Development Planning." An earlier version of this paper was presented at the Econometric Society Winter Meeting, New York, 1973. Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin P.O. 84, Singapore 10.
- No. 46, Nasoetion, A.H., "Spurious Correlation as a Result of Constraints in Randomization." Paper submitted to an ADC Seminar on Problems of Field Data Collection in Rural Areas, Singapore, October 1974. Agricultural Development Council, Tanglin P.O. 84 Singapore 10.



BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1975 and 1974

ASSETS:**Unrestricted Funds**

	1975	1974
Cash, Including Certificates of Deposit of \$620,000 in 1975	\$ 879,274	\$ 339,030
Marketable Securities, at Cost, or at Market at Date of Gift (At Market Quotations, \$3,274,133. in 1975 per Schedule Annexed)	2,879,813	4,297,145
Accounts Receivable (Primarily U.S. Government Agency for International Development)	85,900	93,852
Pledges Receivable (Note 2) .	875,000	895,000
Dividends Receivable and Interest Accrued	16,154	12,738
Due from Restricted Funds .	—	65,156
Advances, Deposits and Prepaid Expenses	55,360	54,011
Deferred Charges	15,198	19,844
Total Assets	<u>\$4,806,699</u>	<u>\$5,776,776</u>

Restricted Funds

Cash	\$ 486,157	\$ 186,254
Advances and Deferred Charges	471	500
Pledges Receivable (Note 2)	782,928	425,000
Total Assets	<u>\$1,269,556</u>	<u>\$ 611,754</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:

	1975	1974
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 14,963	\$ 11,189
Federal Excise Tax	8,900	9,400
Deferred Income	1,313,039	895,000
Total Liabilities	<u>1,336,902</u>	<u>915,589</u>
Fund Balances:		
Designated by the Board of Trustees for Investment	3,416,611	4,200,129
Undesignated, Available for General Activities ..	53,186	661,058
Total Fund Balances ...	<u>3,469,797</u>	<u>4,861,187</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$4,806,699</u>	<u>\$5,776,776</u>

Liabilities:		
Deferred Income	\$1,127,328	\$ 435,000
Accrued Expense	2,448	—
Due to Unrestricted Fund ..	—	65,156
Total Liabilities	<u>1,129,776</u>	<u>500,156</u>
Fund Balances:		
Program in Asia	135,828	105,956
Research and Training Network	3,952	5,642
Total Fund Balances ...	<u>139,780</u>	<u>\$ 111,598</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$1,269,556</u>	<u>\$ 611,754</u>

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, REVENUE AND EXPENSES
for the years ended December 31, 1975 and 1974

	1975			1974
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
Support and Revenue:				
Support:				
International Development				
Research Center	\$ —	\$ 233,400	\$ 233,400	\$ 230,909
John D. Rockefeller 3rd	352,474	—	352,474	352,474
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	100,000	—	100,000	100,000
The Ford Foundation	200,000	120,500	320,500	467,000
The Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	—	15,000
U.S. Government - Agency for International Development	258,003	161,820	419,823	406,582
Total Support	910,477	515,720	1,426,197	1,571,965
Revenue:				
Investment Income	251,634	—	251,634	248,780
Realized Loss on Investments	(512,598)	—	(512,598)	(119,682)
Miscellaneous	7,906	—	7,906	11,904
Total Revenue (Loss)	(253,058)	—	(253,058)	141,002
Total Support and Revenue ..	657,419	515,720	1,173,139	1,712,967
Expenses:				
Program Services:				
Program in Asia	1,409,919	389,444	1,799,363	1,541,215
Research and Training Network ..	27,300	163,250	190,550	200,939
Total Program Services	1,437,219	552,694	1,989,913	1,742,154
Supporting Services:				
Management and General	105,957	—	105,957	94,889
Total Expenses	1,543,176	552,694	2,095,870	1,837,043
(Deficiency) of Expenses over Support and Revenue	\$ (885,757)	\$ (36,974)	\$ (922,731)	\$ (124,076)

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCES
for the years ended December 31, 1975 and 1974

	1975			1974
	Designated for Investment	Undesignated Funds	Total	Total
Balance - January 1,	\$4,200,129	\$ 661,058	\$4,861,187	\$5,072,336
(Decrease) in Funds:				
Realized Loss on Investments	(512,598)	—	(512,598)	(119,682)
Operating Defecit	—	(373,159)	(373,159)	(64,236)
Excess of Expenses over Support and Revenue	(512,598)	(373,159)	(885,757)	(183,918)
Transfer to Restricted Fund	—	—	—	(27,231)
Intra-Fund Transfers	(263,494)	263,494	—	—
Change for Current Year	(776,092)	(109,665)	(885,757)	(211,149)
Prior Period Adjustments:				
Reversal of Inter-Fund Charges ...	—	(65,156)	(65,156)	—
Deferred Income Adjustment	(7,426)	(433,051)	(440,477)	—
Total (Decrease) in Funds	(783,518)	(607,872)	(1,391,390)	(211,149)
Balance - December 31,	<u>\$3,416,611</u>	<u>\$ 53,186</u>	<u>\$3,469,797</u>	<u>\$4,861,187</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES
for the years ended December 31, 1975 and 1974

	1975			1974
	Program in Asia	Research and Training Network	Total	Total
Balance - January 1,	\$ 105,956	\$ 5,642	\$ 111,598	\$ 28,555
Increase (Decrease) in Funds:				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenses-Current Year	(35,544)	(1,430)	(36,974)	59,842
Transfer from Unrestricted Fund	—	—	—	27,231
Return of Unexpended Funds	—	—	—	(4,030)
Change for Current Year	(35,544)	(1,430)	(36,974)	83,043
Prior Period Adjustment				
Reversal of Inter-Fund Charges	65,416	(260)	65,156	—
Total Increase (Decrease)	29,872	(1,690)	28,182	83,043
Balance - December 31,	<u>\$ 135,828</u>	<u>\$ 3,952</u>	<u>\$ 139,780</u>	<u>\$ 111,598</u>

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

for the years ended December 31, 1975 and 1974

	1975					1974
	Program Services			Supporting Services		Total Expenses
	Program In Asia	Research and Training Network	Total	Management and General	Total Expenses	
Salaries and Maintenance	\$ 620,474	\$ 67,363	\$ 687,837	\$ 18,166	\$ 706,003	\$ 607,989
Employee Health and Retirement Benefits	81,395	17,493	98,888	2,353	101,241	92,066
Payroll Taxes	14,712	2,833	17,545	1,889	19,434	20,453
Total Salaries and Related Expenses	716,581	87,689	804,270	22,408	826,678	720,508
Professional Fees and Contract Service Payments	2,887	—	2,887	25,277	28,164	35,344
Office Supplies and Expense	10,431	602	11,033	402	11,435	4,910
Telephone and Telegraph	19,459	2,645	22,104	1,763	23,867	12,959
Postage and Shipping	6,869	1,183	8,052	789	8,841	5,670
Occupancy	67,213	10,538	77,751	7,025	84,776	69,895
Transportation	14,094	2,537	16,631	1,692	18,323	17,727
Conferences, Seminars, Meetings .	18,248	78,595	96,843	35,845	132,688	188,006
Educational Materials, Publications and Printing	59,098	—	59,098	6,249	65,347	77,094
Investment Advisors and Fees	9,256	—	9,256	—	9,256	8,630
Lease Improvements and Equipment	44,079	217	44,296	145	44,441	740
Equipment Maintenance and Rental	8,575	1,570	10,145	1,047	11,192	9,475
Insurance	1,864	373	2,237	248	2,485	1,033
Awards and Grants	50,856	—	50,856	—	50,856	42,705
Graduate Fellowships (Note 5)	264,699	—	264,699	—	264,699	309,766
Graduate Assistantships	143,064	—	143,064	—	143,064	85,444
Visiting Professors	24,890	—	24,890	—	24,890	13,709
Research and Training	264,203	—	264,203	—	264,203	221,155
Short Term Specialists	38,790	—	38,790	—	38,790	—
Moving Expense	22,590	4,506	27,096	3,004	30,100	—
Federal Excise Tax	9,097	—	9,097	—	9,097	9,400
Miscellaneous	2,520	95	2,615	63	2,678	2,873
Total	<u>\$1,799,363</u>	<u>\$ 190,550</u>	<u>\$1,989,913</u>	<u>\$ 105,957</u>	<u>\$2,095,870</u>	<u>\$1,837,043</u>

See notes to financial statements.

SCHEDULE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES

December 31, 1975

	Shares or Principal Amount	Book Amounts	Market Quotations
Designated by the Board of Trustees for Investment:			
Common Stocks:			
Allegheny Power Systems	9,000shs	\$ 158,445	\$ 166,500
American Cyanamid	5,000	98,371	124,375
Beneficial Corporation	6,000	171,618	105,750
Central & Southwest Corporation	8,000	131,798	138,000
Eastman Kodak Company	1,600	26,816	169,800
Exxon Corporation	1,500	113,408	133,125
General Motors Corporation	2,500	166,289	144,063
I.B.M. Corporation	1,600	58,394	358,800
Kellogg Company	10,000	160,508	215,000
Pennzoil Company	6,000	181,938	116,250
Pfizer Incorporated	5,000	216,974	138,125
Standard Oil Company of California	5,000	131,875	146,875
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	3,000	126,563	127,875
United Technologies Corporation	3,000	111,081	139,125
Total Common Stocks		1,854,078	2,223,663
Bonds:			
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 1st and Ref. Mtge. Reg'd 9.85% Due June 1, 1982	\$ 250,000	250,000	265,625
Abbot Labs, Deb., Reg'd. 9.2% Due October 15, 1999	150,000	150,563	151,500
Exxon Pipeline Co., Gtd. Deb., Reg'd 9% Due October 15, 2004	150,000	149,437	156,375
Total Bonds		550,000	573,500
Short Term Investments:			
United States Treasury Bills, Due March 4, 1976	280,000	276,393	276,393
Federal National Mortgage Association 6.125%, Due September 10, 1976	100,000	100,250	100,813
Total Short Term Investments		376,643	377,206
Total Designated Securities		2,780,721	3,174,369
Undesignated, Available for General Activities:			
Short-Term Investment:			
United States Treasury Bills, Due January 22, 1976	100,000	99,092	99,764
Total Marketable Securities		\$2,879,813	\$3,274,133

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Significant accounting policies of the Council are summarized below:

- a. Securities are recorded at cost, if purchased, or market value at date of gift if received as a contribution.
- b. Expenditures for furniture and equipment are not capitalized and depreciated, but are charged to expense as incurred. Such expenditures (including moving expense) were approximately \$74,500 in 1975.
- c. Pledges of support for future operations have been recognized in the accompanying balance sheet and classified as pledges receivable and deferred income. The recognition of pledges receivable in the balance sheet had no effect on the results of operations for 1975.
- d. The Council has a non contributory retirement plan covering substantially all of its employees. Total expense for the year under this plan was approximately \$66,000. The Council's policy is to fund pension cost currently.
- e. Support received during 1975 but designated for 1976 operations has been recognized as deferred income in the accompanying balance sheet. Such deferred income was likewise received in 1974 for 1975 operations. A prior period adjustment has been made to reflect the reduction of Unrestricted fund balance due to the deferred income received in prior periods.

2. Pledges receivable are due for the respective funds in subsequent years as follows:

Year	Current Funds	
	Unrestricted	Restricted
1976	\$ 200,000	\$ 668,500
1977	550,000	114,500
	<u>\$ 750,000</u>	<u>\$ 783,000</u>

3. Funds designated by the Board of Trustees for investment (\$3,416,611) consists of certificates of deposit of \$620,000. and marketable securities of \$2,780,721. and cash of \$15,890.

4. The Council has a lease agreement for office space at an annual rental of approximately \$30,000. expiring December 31, 1980.

5. Fellowships are granted by the Council for a period of 12 months, subject to possible, but not automatic, renewal. The Unrestricted fund had a commitment of \$293,000. at December 31, 1975 for unexpired portions of annual awards.

ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

Mr. Donald H. McLean Jr.
Chairman of the Board of Trustees,
The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

We have examined the balance sheet of The Agricultural Development Council, Inc., including the schedule of marketable securities as of December 31, 1975 and the related statements of support, revenue and expenses, functional expenses, and changes in Unrestricted and Restricted Fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the above-mentioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of The Agricultural Development Council, Inc. at December 31, 1975 and the results of its operations and changes in fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

The financial statements of The Agricultural Development Council, Inc. for the year 1974 were examined by other independent accountants.

March 4, 1976

Danahar and Scott

CURRENT COUNCIL FIELD STAFF

Name	Office	Mailing Address	Cable
Dr. Vernon W. Ruttan President	A/D/C Asia Office RELC International House 30 Orange Grove Road Singapore 10 Tel: 379266	Tanglin P.O. Box 84 Singapore 10	AGRIDEVEL SINGAPORE
Dr. William M. Bateson Visiting Professor Nepal	Center for Economic Development and Administration Tribhuvan, University Kathmandu, Nepal	P.O. Box 1312 Kathmandu, Nepal	AGRIDEVEL KATHMANDU
Dr. Hans P. Binswanger Associate India	ICRISAT 1-11-256, Begumpet Hyderabad-500016, A.P., India		CRISAT, SECUNDERABAD
Dr. Edward J. Clay Associate Bangladesh	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council Dacca, Bangladesh Tel: 314295	P.O. Box 98 Ramna, Dacca 2, Bangladesh	FORDFOUND DACCА
Dr. William L. Collier Associate Indonesia	Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics Bilger Hall University of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii 96822		
Dr. Robert E. Evenson Associate Philippines	Institute of Agricultural Development and Adminis- tration University of the Philippines College, Laguna, Philippines	P.O. Box 365 College, Laguna Philippines	COLLEGE, LAGUNA
Ms. Jane Harris Fellowship Officer	A/D/C Asia Office RELC International House 30 Orange Grove Road Singapore 10 Tel: 379266	Tanglin P.O. Box 84 Singapore 10	AGRIDEVEL SINGAPORE
Dr. Max R. Langham Research Officer	A/D/C Asia Office RELC International House 30 Orange Grove Road Singapore 10 Tel: 379266	Tanglin P.O. Box 84 Singapore 10	AGRIDEVEL SINGAPORE
Dr. Arthur T. Mosher Associate Sri Lanka	Faculty of Agriculture University of Sri Lanka Peradeniya, Sri Lanka		
Dr. Shao-er Ong Associate Thailand	Department of Agricultural Economics Faculty of Economics and Business Administration Kasetsart University Bangkok, Thailand Tel: 790739	37, Soi 59 Sukumvit Road Bangkok, Thailand	AGCOUNCIL BANGKOK
Mr. Johannes Palte Visiting Research Specialist	Brawijaya University Malang, Indonesia	Jalan Riam 24 Malang, Indonesia	
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Mr. Benjamin N.F. White Participating Consultant Indonesia	Rural Dynamics Project Institut Pertanian Bogor Jl. Otto Iskandardinata Bogor, Indonesia	P.O. Box 62 Bogor, Indonesia	AGRIDEVEL BOGOR